

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1798.)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
DAILY... 50c month, \$5.00 per year || WEEKLY... \$1.00 per year in advancePHONE
BUSINESS
OFFICE
1206.PHONE
EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
1207.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Bureau, 201 Fifth & Broadway, New York, Boston and Chicago

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1915.

THE DUTY OF LOYALTY TO AMERICA

SOME NEWSPAPERS printed in the German language describe the Cooper Union meeting as a step in a campaign against the renomination of President Wilson.

It is hard to believe that German-American citizens are in sympathy with such activities. It is natural that men of German birth and language should sympathize with the country in which live the friends of their boyhood and relatives with whom they were once in daily companionship.

Thus any man must feel toward the country of his nativity when it is in dire distress.

From sympathy for a foreign government to enmity for a home government, is a long way. The Farmer does not believe that German-Americans as a class are engaged in a propaganda against the president.

Such propaganda, at the worst, is limited to a few hot-heads, who are quietly stimulated by reckless native born politicians, who, being out, desire to be in.

Such men are willing to get power by any means, and may be depended upon to stimulate by every means at their disposal the hatreds and prejudices inseparable from the great conflict.

The president is confronted by one great duty. He is charged with the duty of preserving the rights and happiness of this country.

Primarily he desires to keep America in peace. The task is a tremendous one. In its performance the president should be supported by all who live upon this soil.

Let each man sympathize as he will with other countries, but let each man sympathize first with this, his own country, in which men go about their useful employments in safety, and where the young men remain to be the support of their parents, and the husbands of American girls.

Much liberty is afforded upon this soil to all who come here. The country has encouraged associations by which old country memories have been fostered.

It has permitted the publication of newspapers, and other periodicals, in foreign tongues, believing that he will love this country best, who has the power to remember and love the country from which he came.

A propaganda against the government of the United States, made in behalf of a foreign power, through the columns of a press printed in a foreign language, can not but be regarded as abuse of a privilege which has not hitherto been abused.

Not for one instant would the German government tolerate an agitation against it so conducted, in periodicals printed in English, within the German empire. Nor would any other European state.

The masses of Germans in this country do not sympathize with any propaganda conducted against the government of the United States to benefit a foreign government. They love the country they were born in, but more the country of their adoption.

THE HALSELDEN VERDICT

THE CORONER'S JURY exonerates Dr. Haiselden strictly in accordance with the necessity created by law and evidence. Some who have been clamoring for a verdict of criminal neglect seem not to realize the direction a few such verdicts would give to medical duty.

If a doctor could be found guilty of malpractice or of criminal neglect, in that he did not invade with the knife the body of a minor person, the consent of the guardian being withheld, he would necessarily be endowed with the right to make such an invasion upon his own will, authority and initiative.

The community has not come to the point where it desires to submit individuals to surgical operations because a surgeon thinks there ought to be one.

Neither does the community wish to punish a surgeon because he did not perform an operation which the guardians of his patient refused to permit.

WHEN TO LIVE IS TO SUFFER

THE JURY that sat to consider the death of the Bollinger baby was comprised largely of well known physicians and surgeons.

The ninth paragraph of the finding included this ambiguous paragraph:

"We believe that the physician's highest duty is to relieve suffering and to prolong life." The order of statement places first the duty to relieve suffering. The relief of suffering is often not compatible with the prolongation of life. The suffering will only end with the life.

The paragraph might be construed as a subtle declaration in favor of extinguishing life, when to live would mean hopeless suffering.

A SPECIFIC CHARGE

THE LAW provides that one cannot be legally appointed to the public service commission who owns stock in a public service corporation over which the commission has jurisdiction. The Thompson committee charges that E. E. McCall, owned stock in such a corporation, when he was appointed to the commission and that he still owns it.

Mr. McCall replies that the charges are so vague he can make only a general answer.

Mr. McCall might specifically admit or in the same terms disclaim the ownership of the stock which is alleged to have disqualified. He is the only person who will think the charge a general one.

Boys Fell Tree on Tracks; Citizen Prevents Wreck

Boys on Hollister avenue yesterday chopped down a tree so that it lay across the tracks of the trolley road leading to Lordship Manor. A serious accident would have occurred as a heavily loaded car rounded a sharp curve just ahead of the obstruction had it not been for a resident of Hollister avenue who discovered the danger and stopped the car in time. No arrests have been made.

UNION MEETS

Members of the Blacksmiths' union met last evening at 27 Cannon street and talked over business of importance. Several members were initiated and prospects for the organization are very promising.

SIXTEEN CANDIDATES FOR PLUMBERS' LICENSES
Sixteen men appeared before Plumbing Examiners Fitzgerald and Dunn this afternoon at 2 o'clock to take examinations for plumbers' licenses.

ACCUSED BUT IMPENITENT.

(Catholic Transcript.)

The anti-Catholic meetings recently held in Hartford have given inspiration to more than one pupil of this city. So far as the writer is aware, no Catholic priest has made reference to his Sunday sermon to the advent of the "interlopers" who came here to sow the seeds of religious strife. "The Transcript" has given some attention to the work of these disturbers because it believes that it is part of its function to keep the church and to show forth its defamers in their true character. Last Sunday the Rev. A. C. Dieffenbach preached on religious controversy and during the course of his sermon, which was given to the press entire, he made use of these words: "No good can come of the cheap and nasty mess (which even some of the priesthood and Romanist editors took, altogether too seriously) which was reproach to our city and our press, and which made us feel for a season that we were citizens of a mean city."

Was it a reproach to "The Courier" that discovered the nest of Cockroaches, or to "The Times" that sought to get the expressions of certain of the clergy of the city? "The Transcript" that undertook to hold the interlopers up to the ridicule and repudiation of the sane portion of the community? Is there a reproach in this and a reproach in trying to make the good Doctor Dieffenbach feel for a season that he was a citizen of a mean city, then we suppose that the lion's share of the blame rests upon our shoulders.

The Courier, in our opinion, did a splendid service to the community by discovering the nest of Cockroaches for had their plot had time to hatch it would have been a very stirred up lot of strife—strife at once unnecessary and disgraceful.

So far as we have been able to note, the Catholic clergy of Hartford have taken no part whatever in creating "the nasty mess." The blame so far as Catholics are concerned must be charged up entirely against The Transcript, and The Transcript remains impenitent and unabashed. It has no excuses for what it has done and no apologies to make to any man, whether Cockroach or critical divine.

The Transcript does not presume even to repeat the Rev. Doctor Dieffenbach's criticism of the conduct of him whom it is the greatest of Christians to adore as the Wisdom Incarnate. Somehow we cannot escape the impression that such criticism trenches dangerously upon the province which is proper to the bishop. Neither do we care to play St. Paul under Doctor Dieffenbach's indiscriminating bludgeon.

If there is a set of men in the city of Hartford who are out of politics and who keep severely within their proper field, that is the Catholic priesthood of the city. A man comes here from Philadelphia and shamelessly and ignorantly asserts that the Bishop and priests of the town are directing things at the city hall. An infamous slander! Yet not altogether harmless, since such a wise man as Doctor Dieffenbach is not entirely persuaded that the charge is not true, for he refers to it in guarded phrase and in the language of doubt.

He is speaking of "their good people"—meaning the Catholics—and he says: "If there be darkness in their ways, the light of democracy will destroy it for darkness cannot come to light! If they really seek offices as a concerted church program, they are bound to be undone, as certainly as we would be or any other church following such an absurd program."

The doctor's mind is not settled. We may have a "concerted church program" whereby we seek political power and political offices, or we may have a "concerted church program" whereby we seek to keep our language to be taken as it reads, he certainly inclines to believe that we have. He does not fear us, not because we are not plotting against the state, but because our efforts are so absurd that they are bound to prove abortive.

But we are not plotting for political power. When a man comes to town and asserts with all the solemnity that attends the learned divine in a stop and go, that we are plotting for power and that we are determined to rule the state, what are we going to do? Remain silent and lay to our souls the flattering unctious that the clergy is too rank for sensible men? But here the Rev. Dr. Dieffenbach, a leader of the people, plunged in the profoundest doubt. And it is just such men as this preacher that made it necessary for "Romans" editors to make out and attack the nasty slander even at the risk of stirring up "a nasty mess."

Why do not men like Dr. Dieffenbach come out and brand the lie with its proper label, and so dismiss it from the public mind? Why do not do it, or at any rate, he does not do it. He will juggle with it and it will furnish forth a theme for his Sunday discourses. The Catholic pulpit takes not notice of the slander, for the people who assembled in Catholic churches do so to worship God and give him the official homage which is his due. And so it remains for the Catholic press to treat the slander before the public that has been invited to believe it.

But how is the Catholic press to meet such calumny? Call it a base slander and let it pass? That will not do, for there are those that believe it sincerely and cordially, and there are those that believe it reluctantly, and there are others who would like to believe it if they could, and others still who doubt it. Therefore, becomes imperative for someone to come forward and grapple with the monster.

But how treat it? Deal with it according to the rules of legitimate and intelligent debate? Absurd. There is no debating it. It is a lie, it is a lie, and if the lie is a simpleton as well as a knave, it will avail very much to show him up in his two-fold character.

The published proceedings of the two meetings held in this city, show that those who addressed the assemblies were silly and that those who listened and applauded were individuals of very low mental caliber. They were not to be taken seriously and reasoned with, but ridiculed. Ridicule was the weapon to be used with most effect, and it was and is a legitimate instrument with which to lay jumping-jack orators and prattlers.

The methods of these prowling enemies of the Catholic church are those of the cockroach—so found by Mr. Telford and the name of cockroach fits them so well that we shall claim the privilege of using it as the most distinctive than can be found. It is suggestive, of contempt, indeed, but the

EMPEROR YOSHITO BOWS AT SACRED SHINTO SHRINE IN CORONATION CEREMONY

Ujiyama (Ise), Japan, Nov. 20.—Emperor Yoshito arrived here today from Kyoto to pay homage before the grand ancestral shrines at Uji and Yamada. Accompanied by the court he left Kyoto on a special train and arriving at Yamada entered the improvised imperial lodge.

The grand ancestral shrines at Ise consist of the "Inner" shrine and the "Outer" shrine at the town of Yamada. The former, or inner shrine, is dedicated to the great imperial ancestor Amaterasu Omikami and the latter to Toyokuni-no-Okami, a deity of rice and cereal. In olden days access to these ancestral shrines was strictly forbidden to all persons, howsoever high in rank they might be, except the Emperor himself. Even the heir apparent to the throne could not pass the portals of the sacred buildings.

The ordinary worshipper may procure a small wooden tablet, known as a "Shinsen," and by attaching it to the shrine at the town of Yamada. The members of the imperial family and imperial messengers who come to worship at the shrines must alight from their carriage or horse at the second shrine and thence proceed on foot to the shrine.

Inside the board walls are double fences of wooden pillars, which form inner enclosures. Each of these enclosures is four feet high and is made of straw and have wooden doors. Another high enclosure separates the main building from the outer premises.

The sacred interior contains the holy shrine with the sanctuary, or holy of holies of the imperial ancestor, and a treasure hall.

The compound of the shrines is extensive. It is almost encircled from both sides by a thick grove of ancient pines and cryptomeria trees, most of them having survived many centuries. The inner precinct, which is called the "Divine Park," contains a pretty miniature lake. Beyond this a hill, thick wooded with cryptomerias, camphor trees and maples. The sacred buildings are reconstructed every 25 years.

At the appointed hour the Emperor left his headquarters and proceeded to the inner shrine at Uji accompanied by his retinue. The procession was unique and picturesque. Arriving at the gate of the outer wall, passing through the first and second gates, the Emperor alighted from his carriage and walked the rest of the way.

In front of the Emperor the chamberlain slowly advanced, holding the sacred sword and gem, and behind came another chamberlain, who held over the Emperor a great umbrella made of red. A cord attached to the top of the umbrella was held by another chamberlain. Still another chamberlain carried a box containing the imperial seal.

Arriving at the second outer fence the Emperor was offered hemp and salt by the Shinto priests, whereupon his majesty purified himself, according to the Shinto ritual. Then he proceeded to the third outer fence where the Emperor washed his hands with water to purify himself again before entering the shrines. In the meantime

clandestine works of those patriots desecrated the contempt of the community.

They lie, but it is impolite to call them liars; they slander, but it is hard to tax them with the crime; they rob Catholics of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution, but for Catholics there is no redress; they plot in the dark, but it is not proper to call them assassins; they beat us cowardly to cowardly, but we promise and call them Cockroaches, thus meriting the indictment of making the city mean and earning the condemnation of him who does not cease to tell the Son of Man how he should have conducted his work and how he should have dealt with those whom he feared worthy of reproach.

POPE BENEDICT.

His Holiness Giacomo della Chiesa, Pope Benedict XV., who is expected to play an important role when the time for peace negotiations comes. He received the congratulations of the Catholic world tomorrow on the occasion of his sixty-first birthday. The Sovereign Pontiff was born on Nov. 21, 1854, in Pegli, in the diocese of Genoa, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1878. His predecessor, the present Pope is of noble birth, and comes of an old and distinguished family. Several of his relatives are now fighting in the Italian army against the Austrians and Germans. His only surviving brother is an admiral of the Italian navy, and, although on the retired list, he has been recalled to active service since the war. Count Fusco, his nephew, is a captain of cavalry, and another nephew of the Pope, named Fusco, holds the rank of Lieutenant. Count Verrier, also a nephew of His Holiness, is a Lieutenant of artillery. While the Pope has maintained an attitude of strict neutrality in the war he is responsible for the addition of at least one man to the army opposing the Central Powers. The son of his brother, Admiral della Chiesa, was placed in the Red Cross service at the instance of his mother. The young man was eagerly desirous of entering the army, and he appealed to his uncle, the Pope. The latter used his influence with his sister-in-law, and she was induced to relent and permit her boy to become a soldier. It has been stated that the Pope is in sympathy with Germany and Austria, owing to the close connection between the latter country and the Catholic hierarchy, but there seems to be little foundation for such a suspicion. Belgium, so far as its population is concerned, is even more Catholic than Austria, and Pope Benedict has been extremely careful to give no grounds for controversy on either side of the terrible controversy. He occupies a very difficult position, but his long diplomatic training has enabled him to steer a safe course through the troubled waters.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

Mexicans will celebrate today the fifth year of the beginning of the re-

time the chief officiating priest and junior priests had opened the door of the main shrine and had placed the offerings consisting of silk fabrics, thread and hemp on the stands before the altar.

Presently the imperial arrived at the gate of the inner fence, where the Crown Prince, princes and princesses of the blood and all other members of the retinue stopped and took their positions outside the gate. The Emperor attended only by the ritualists and chamberlains carrying the sacred sword and gem and holding the umbrella and by a chamberlain carrying the box containing the imperial baton, proceeded through the gate on to the steps in front of the main shrine.

All attendants stopped at the foot of the steps and sat upon the floor. The Emperor ascended the steps and entering the hall took his seat at the front of the shrine. Then he silently worshipped the great imperial ancestor. The Crown Prince, princes and princesses of the blood and other members of the imperial retinue offered worship from their respective positions outside.

After returning to the temporary headquarters the Emperor started to the outer shrine at Yamada to worship before the spirit of Toyokuni-no-Okami, the goddess of food. The imperial procession and the ritual proceedings were quite the same as during the imperial visit to the inner shrine.

The imperial visit to the great shrines is a rare occurrence. Every Emperor and Empress makes personal visit to the shrine only once in life, namely, after the coronation ceremony. Imperial messengers are sent to the shrines several times a year to pay homage to the deities on behalf of the Emperor and Empress on the occasion of state functions and ceremonies. At the time of great national events, such as an outbreak of war between the empire and a foreign country a special messenger is sent to announce before the deities the declaration of war and to pray for the divine protection and assistance of the spirit of the great imperial ancestor.

The shrines at Ise are not only held in great respect by the imperial court but are held in adoration by the whole Japanese people. Half a million of pilgrims visit the shrines every year, chiefly in winter and spring, when the country folk have more leisure than at other seasons.

The majority of artisans in Tokyo and still more in Osaka and Kyoto, which are nearest Ise, believe that they may find difficulty in gaining a livelihood unless they invoke the protection of the tutelary goddesses by performing pilgrimages at least once in their life and the peasants of Japan are even more devout believers in this tradition. From this motive many people take care to save money with a view of providing for their traveling expenses in making their pilgrimages to Ise temples before they close their worldly existence. Those who cannot pay a visit to the shrines in the life are declared to be most unfortunate beings.

The Emperor and court will return to Kyoto tomorrow.

revolution which has held that unhappy, disordered country in its grasp since the night of November 20th, 1910, when Aquiles Serden, his wife, Maria, and her brother and three sisters started the revolution against Diaz. The city of Puebla was the scene of this tragedy, which aroused all Mexico to rebellion against the iron dictator who had so long controlled its destinies. Aquiles Serden and his brave wife, Maria, will be honored as the sublime hero and heroine of the revolution in the civic ceremonies which will be held tomorrow in many Mexican cities.

The domination of Carranza, insecure and uncertain as it may be, at least promises a return to law and order and the establishment of a real government in Mexico. While the "first chief" had many influential enemies, both at home and in foreign lands, there is reason to believe that he is honest and sincere. The fate of Mexico, however, sufficiently demonstrates that more than these qualities are demanded of a man who attempts to bring order out of the Mexican chaos. The leader who accomplishes that task must not only be animated by a fervid patriotism and an ardent desire to serve his country, but he must also have a spinal column commonly called "ramrod" and he must "have his nerve with him." Poor Madero was lacking in firmness, and he fell an easy victim to Huerta. Carranza has given some evidence of his ability to "stick it out" and resist outside pressure, which bodes well for his future.

His unyielding attitude toward the United States doubtless appealed to President Wilson as one of the best of reasons why he should be recognized by the United States. The civil war in Mexico has dragged out what seems an interminable length of time in Mexico's neighbors, but it should be remembered that the civil war in the United States was not a matter of a month or a year, and that the warring powers of Europe have not succeeded in settling their difficulties within the brief period the optimistic prophets of 1914 thought certain.

The idea that Mexicans have been "revolting" just for the fun of it, which seemed to be entertained in some quarters, have no basis of fact. It is true that some superior officers have been seen the rebel armies in camp have been led to believe that the soldiers consider the war as something of a lark. The name of Carranza could be launched with equal force against the soldiers engaged in the European war. The British and Canadian "Tommy's" play football and baseball, stage boxing matches, flirt with pretty girls, and engage in all sorts of pranks between the periods spent on the firing line. Also their favorite songs are not anthems which breathe a high and noble purpose, but the ditties of the music halls, but yet nobody doubts that down deep in his heart "Tommy" cherishes a patriotic ardor which he deems to be stored for a future use. The same spirit was manifested in the '60 by the soldiers of both north and South. To the casual observer the average "Yank" or "Reb"

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

The Store Closes Saturdays at 6 o'clock



The Store Service for Thanksgiving.

Dining Room Furniture, fine Damasks and Small Linens, plain or of the ornamental variety, priced moderately. Dinnerware in sets or stock patterns, American, English, French, Austrian and Bavarian China, in a wide variety of decorations. Stock patterns from which one buys as many or as few pieces as desired.

Odd Dishes for Occasions.

Turkey Platters, Casseroles, Fish and Game Plates, Salad and Ice Cream Sets, Fruit and Nut Bowls, Cake Plates. Tea and Coffee Services for the living room, Coffee Machines and Percolators, Grills.

Glass Ware.

Colonial pieces, exceptionally clear and perfect specimens, and all needed pieces included.

High Cake Stands and Berry Bowls. Celery Trays and Dips. Sherbet Cups. Cider Pitchers and Tumblers. Compotes and Candy Dishes. Grape Juice Glasses.

A Special in optic Tumblers, needle-etched, 6 for 37 cts.

Cider, Beer and Claret Glasses, 6 for 75 cts. Colonial Tumblers, 6 for 35 cts. Colonial Goblets, 6 for 65 cts.

White Baking Dishes for chicken pies. Individual Jelly Moulds of glass, very attractive. China Store.

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST. CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

COUPON GOOD MONDAY, NOV. 22

OUR LARGEST DOLLAR FIFTY GREY BLANKETS

Pair, Monday, \$1.09

These blankets are very large and heavy. We had a sale of blankets a short time ago and they were so good that we sold about all we had from a big lot.

OUR FIVE CENT BARGAIN Regular 10c Hair Barrettes and Side Combs, Monday, 5c

seemed to be there because he was there, and without any particular patriotic purpose in view. The men who spotted patriotism and talked its cowardly whispers of their deep and deathless devotion were those who stayed safely at home!

It seems not only charitable but fairly accurate to say that the Mexicans have been fighting for five years in the hope of establishing a democratic form of government. And to those who declare that democracy has been demonstrated to be a failure in Mexico, the native might reply that it has never been tried.

FIND CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF GAS MAIN TAPPER

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Pleading guilty to having tapped gas mains, Peter Yonke had sentence deferred yesterday at the request of the federal authorities, who stated that Yonke's workshop was equipped with electric acid and other chemicals used in the manufacture of high explosives. The workshop, according to the police, presented the appearance of a scientific laboratory with crucibles, test tubes, acids and chemical paraphernalia strewn over the place.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Despite the storm of yesterday more than 80 women attended the bridge whist party held by the Mary Sullivan chapter, D. A. R., in the parlors of the Stratford, in the afternoon. Tea and ices were served to the players at the conclusion of the awarding of the prizes.

BUCKLEY-CORBIT.

Miss Elizabeth Corbit, of 1620 Fairfield avenue and Mr. Dennis Buckley of Cottage street, will be married on Thanksgiving morning in St. Peter's church. Because of a recent bereavement in the family, the wedding will be simply carried out. Miss Corbit has been bookkeeper for James Horan & Sons Co., for the past year, making her home with her sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Horan. She is the daughter of Mrs. James Corbit of Hartford. Mr. Buckley is with the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. Following the ceremony there will be a wedding breakfast and reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Horan. The young couple will reside in the new house, on Laurel ave-

nue which they have had built. They expect to return about Dec. 9. The Vegamuhl club held a pretty masquerade last evening in Scandia Institute which was attended by about 60 students of the Bridgeport High school. The affair was a decided success and the costumes of the dancers were both handsome and amusing. The committee in charge of the affair were J. Wesley Skinner, William J. Gale and Leslie F. Hickey.

The Diamond State Steel plant at Wilmington, Del., will resume operations on January 1.

At reliable prices. We carry the Goodyear Brand. In large variety of styles for every member of the family.

SCHOOL RUBBERS

We would call the mother's attention to the Service Heel Rubber. They will give double the wear of the ordinary rubber and cost no more. Child's Rubbers... 43c Child's Storm Rubbers 48c

MEN'S BOOTS Short Boots \$3.00 up Storm King Boots \$3.75 up Sporting Boots \$4.59 up

BOYS' BOOTS Short Boots \$3.19 Storm King Boots \$2.39

CHILD'S BOOTS Short Boots \$1.49 Storm King Boots \$1.79

THE ALLING RUBBER CO. 1126 MAIN STREET